(1-)1-0 PRAISE GOD M. MR. LERDY HUNTER S un Gods Fairer 

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## UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION IX

75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105

December 20, 2010

Leroy Hunter Kern Valley State Prison VS 3992 P.O. Box 5102 B-Gym-112 Low Delano, CA 93216

Dear Mr. Hunter,

Thank you for your letter of November 14, 2010 to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Administrator Lisa Jackson. Your letter was forwarded to the U.S. EPA Region 9 office in San Francisco for our response.

Enclosed you will find the general information on EPA's drinking water program that you requested.

You also asked for information on the permitting process for public water systems and expressed concern about the potential health effects of arsenic because the Kern Valley State Prison (KVSP) public water system is serving you water that exceeds the maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 10 ppb for arsenic.

The California Department of Public Health (CDPH) has been delegated primary enforcement authority for the Public Water Supply Supervision (PWSS) program. CDPH is responsible for issuing operating permits for public water systems and for enforcing the conditions of those permits and other applicable drinking water regulations. The CDPH District 12 office in Fresno may be contacted at the following address regarding your general questions on California's public water system permitting process, the specific enforcement action CDPH has taken against KVSP, and KVSP's current progress in installing a treatment system to remove arsenic from the KVSP water supply:

California Department of Public Health Drinking Water Program District 12 Office 265 West Bullard Avenue, Suite 101 Fresno, CA 93704

The Safe Drinking Water Act requires EPA to set drinking water goals for contaminants of concern at levels below known or anticipated adverse effects on people with an adequate

margin of safety. Because of the human variation in response to environment, EPA sets drinking water standards to protect those that might be most vulnerable to the contaminant of concern. EPA's risk assessments use conservative factors to address these more vulnerable people. Generally, the drinking water maximum contaminants levels (MCLs) are many times lower than any level where disease is seen by the medical profession. EPA wants the risk level at the MCL to be so low that even if your water is somewhat above the MCL, you should be safe. If you would like additional information on the health effects of arsenic, please contact Bruce Macler of our office when he returns after the holidays in early January 2011:

Bruce Macler, PhD U.S. EPA Region 9 Drinking Water Office 75 Hawthorne St. (WTR-6) San Francisco, CA 94105

I hope that this letter addresses your concerns. Please contact our office with any additional questions and concerns you might have.

Sincerely,

Jill Korte, P.E.

Environmental Engineer

Ec: CDPH District 12 (Visalia) Office